

# quarterly

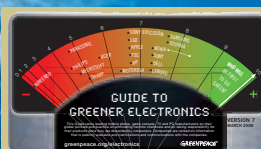
MAY 2008

GREENPEACE



## Life on the Ocean Waves

Defending the whales in the Southern Ocean



## Switching on to Green Electronics

Our search for greener electronics at CeBit 2008



## Deep Green

Rex Weyler on the dangers of "Greening the Titanic"

# Shock and Awe

Cover Story

Award-winning photographs from Greenpeace photographer Daniel Beltrá

International

# quarterly MAY.2008

**Introduction by Gerd Leipold**..... 2

**Bear Witnesses** ..... 3  
Why Greenpeace is back in court!

**A Life on the Ocean Wave**..... 4  
Jeske Nagtglas tells us what drives her to defend the whales

**Ocean Defenders – The Next Generation**..... 6

**Deep Green** ..... 7  
A taster of Rex Weyler's new column from the Greenpeace website

**Greenpeace People**..... 8

**Cover Story: Shock and Awe**  
**Daniel Beltrá, Photographer** ..... 9  
Daniel takes us through his award-winning photographs, and reveals the connection between the Amazon and Antarctica.



"Normally, blue ice is formed under pressure by a lot of ice being piled up with a glacier on top of it... removing all the air bubbles from the ice and that's why it has that deep blue colour, which is stunning."

**Greenwash can't hide the car industry's true colours!**..... 17  
What we discovered at the Geneva car show

**Village People** ..... 18  
Casey Harrell takes on the search for greener electronics at CeBIT 2008 in Hanover

**News from around the world**..... 20

**Banning the Bulb!**  
**Steps towards an energy [r]evolution** ..... 22  
Ireland changes lightbulbs... but will the rest of the EU follow? Plus, tips on other ways you can save energy in your home!

**Take Action!** ..... 23  
Things you can do... NOW!

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Dear friends,

Welcome to the first Greenpeace Quarterly newsletter of 2008 – a new year and a new look. In this edition, we'll hear from Jetske Nagtglas, who returns from her third year running as a Greenpeace activist on our expedition to the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary during the whaling season, helping to defend the whales from the harpoons of the Fisheries Agency of Japan's whaling fleet. From our Toxics Campaign, Casey Harrell recounts the recent Greenpeace visit to CeBIT, where following our survey of the electronics industry, we went to see whether manufacturers are indeed living up to their promises and commitments to produce greener, if not totally green, electronic products.

We are also proud to showcase the work of long-serving Greenpeace freelance photographer, Daniel Beltrá. Daniel has just received the Global Vision Award from Picture of the Year International, one of the most prestigious photographic competitions in the world. Daniel's work shows the awe-inspiring beauty of the Antarctic contrasted with the shocking devastation of the Brazilian Amazon, and the startling connection between these two vastly different worlds.

2008 will be another important year for the climate – and especially so for our forests. More and more, it is being recognised that forest protection not only saves some of the world's most important biodiversity, it is also an imperative in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Deforestation accounts for about a fifth of global warming gas emissions.

Forests are increasingly under threat due to the expanding biofuel industry. Greenpeace supports energy from biomass – but only if it is done in the right way. That means energy from biomass should lead to a substantial reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, it must not lead to a destruction of natural ecosystems and should not lead to a reduction in food production. Most biofuel production today does not fulfil these important criteria, and therefore Greenpeace will continue to oppose it. We need to be especially vigilant against expansion of biofuels, which right now only cause more forest destruction.

With growing public interest and concern (importantly, also in forest countries such as Brazil and Indonesia), with the upcoming CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) in May, and with forest protection being part of Kyoto climate negotiations – all the ingredients for real progress are there! And, with your continued support, Greenpeace can and will continue to be one of the most important players in driving this progress.

Gerd Leipold,  
Executive Director, Greenpeace International





# climate change the number one threat facing our planet

© Greenpeace Beltr: Daniel



The Arctic is a harbinger for things to come. What we see now in the Arctic – unprecedented sea ice loss and species threatened with extinction – will not be limited to the Arctic. Serious global warming impacts and species' extinction will accelerate in the mid-latitudes, just as it is in the Arctic.

## The plight of the polar bear

For the last three years, the US Department of Interior has been dragging its feet when it comes to protecting the polar bear, using the time instead to press ahead with plans to lease 29 million acres of prime polar bear habitat for oil drilling. After months of calculated delays and several lawsuits against them, brought by Greenpeace, the Natural Resources Defence Council and the Center for Biological Diversity, the Bush administration has finally listed the polar bear as "threatened" under the United States Endangered Species Act (ESA). This might seem like a victory but there are enough exemptions in this listing to leave the polar bear unprotected against its biggest threat, climate change.

This listing is supposed to provide broad protection to polar bears. This includes a requirement that United States federal agencies ensure that any action carried out, authorised, or funded by the United States government will not "jeopardise the continued existence" of polar bears, or adversely modify their critical habitat.

However, the decision comes with a big catch: an exemption! It specifically says federal agencies don't need to consider the impact of global warming pollution on the polar bear. Global warming is the biggest threat facing polar bears and this exemption eliminates any real protection the listing could have provided for them.

## What does the science say?

A decision about whether or not to list a species under the ESA is supposed to be based on the best available science. The best available, most current science on the impact of global warming on polar bears is clear: the species faces extinction because its Arctic ice habitat is melting. Sea ice melts and refreezes seasonally, but recent years have shown a smaller area of maximum sea ice in the winter. Predictions about Arctic sea ice loss have become worse with each passing year. A few years ago, scientists were predicting the Arctic Ocean could be ice-free in summer as early as 2100, then that prediction was moved up to 2050, then 2040 and 2030. Late last year, one leading scientist predicted the Arctic Ocean could be ice free in summer as soon as 2012. It seems clear that the pace of global warming in the Arctic is outrunning predictions and is happening faster than expected.

In 2007, the US Geological Survey predicted that by 2050, two thirds of the world's polar bears would disappear, including all of the polar bears in the United States. Scientists are witnessing evidence that polar bears are already in real trouble. Reduced food supplies due to global warming has resulted in polar bears actually resorting to cannibalism in the north coast of Alaska and Canada. Scientists documented the drowning of at least four polar bears in September 2004, when the sea ice retreated a record 160 miles off the state's northern coast. Just last week, scientists in Alaska reported that fewer polar bear yearlings are making it to maturity. The polar bear population in Western Hudson Bay of Canada has declined from approximately 1200 bears in 1987, to 1,100 bears in 1995, and then to fewer than 950 bears in 2004 due to ice loss. Arctic sea ice loss set a record low in 2007. This year, the sea ice melt season is already shaping up to break the record set in 2007. Once again the Bush administration is ignoring the science that is staring it in the face: global warming is threatening polar bears with extinction.

**Polar bears live only in the Arctic and are totally dependent on the sea ice for all of their essential needs, including hunting their prey. The rapid warming of the Arctic and melting of the sea ice poses a serious threat to polar bears. They could be the first mammal to lose 100 percent of their habitat to global warming. As the ice continues to disappear, so will the polar bear. The only way to save the polar bear is to stop global warming and protect their sea ice habitat from melting away. And the only way to do that is to reduce emissions of global warming pollution.**



# defending our oceans a life on the ocean wave

## whaling



Overexploit, cheat, deplete. The cycle of greed behind the global whaling industry drove one whale population after another toward oblivion. It is still not known if some species will ever recover, even after decades of protection. The statistics say it all. The blue whales of the Antarctic are at less than 1 percent of their original abundance, despite 40 years of complete protection. Some populations of whales are recovering but some are not.

Whaling is not the only threat to whales. The oceans, or rather, human impacts on the oceans, have changed dramatically over the half-century since whales have been protected. Known environmental threats to whales include global warming, pollution, overfishing, ozone depletion, noise such as sonar weaponry, and ship strikes. Industrial fishing threatens the food supply of whales and also puts whales at risk of entanglement in fishing gear.

Despite these accumulating threats, an increasing number of nations in the International Whaling Commission (IWC) are voting for a resumption of commercial whaling. Some new and enthusiastic members of the IWC include Benin, Gabon, Tuvalu and Nauru. Obviously, these new memberships and voting numbers do not reflect a change in world opinion. These countries have all been recruited to join the IWC and vote under what is termed a "vote consolidation program" by the Fisheries Agency of Japan.

Expectations for the recovery of whale populations have been based on the assumption that, except for commercial whaling, their place in the oceans is as secure as it was a hundred years ago. Sadly, this assumption is no longer valid. This is why we believe that commercial whaling in all forms must be stopped.

**A quiet, petite, young, blonde Dutch girl; not quite what people expect when they think about Greenpeace boat drivers on the frontline defending whales from the harpoons of the whaling fleet. Jetske Nagtglas laughs about this: she knows it constantly surprises people that her appearance belies her experiences.**



I first met Jetske in 2001, when as a cool and calmly efficient personnel officer she took me along to my job interview at Greenpeace International. Almost seven years to the day, and I'm sitting with Jetske again, only this time it's me doing the interviewing: she has recently returned from the Southern Ocean, and I'm curious to know what she's been up to and what led her to a life on the ocean wave.

When she left Greenpeace International, Jetske volunteered with Greenpeace Netherlands' action team. "Once you become involved, it's hard not to keep being involved; it becomes addictive!" With the Dutch action team she learned to drive inflatable boats, but this was not her first experience on the water: "My parents promised me that as soon as I could swim, I would be allowed to sit on a sailing boat. So I learned to swim when I was six years old, and have loved sailing ever since."

Her affinity with the sea doesn't stop there. "The sea, and all the life in it, has a special place in my heart. Maybe this is because of living close to the sea when I grew up. Or maybe because the underwater animals and plants keep surprising me with their beauty and characteristics when I go diving. There is still so much we can learn about them."

As a volunteer activist, Jetske has taken part in a wide variety of actions, all of which she says have prepared her for the kinds of conditions and situations she encountered in the Southern Ocean. She joined the expedition in 2005-2006 specifically as one of the boat drivers, and this year was her third expedition to date.

Jetske feels particularly strongly about the whaling issue, having seen first hand what Japan's "scientific research" really means. One of her jobs is to drive an inflatable between the whales and the harpoons, so that the hunters cannot aim and the whales are able to escape. During the 2005 expedition, however, she had been trying to save one whale for several hours; the whale started to get tired, meaning it was coming up for air more frequently. This is always dangerous, since it means the hunters can then target the whale.

"It happened really suddenly – I heard a loud bang as the harpoon hit the whale. The harpoons are fitted with an explosive that detonates inside the whale, causing massive internal bleeding. But like all too often the whale did not die immediately, instead it was thrashing about in the water," Jetske recalls. "The whale had no chance of surviving. I stopped so that the hunter could get a clear aim and put its suffering to an end. I actually went into a kind of shock when I got back to the Esperanza, and I had to have some time on my own to deal with what I had just seen. It's the kind of thing you never forget for as long as you live."

In one adrenalin-rushing moment earlier this year, Jetske's rigid inflatable boat found itself stuck in an ever-narrowing gap between the 130-metre long factory ship Nisshin Maru, and the 160-metre long refuelling ship Oriental Bluebird. A radio message was sent to the captains of the two ships, informing them in three different languages of Greenpeace's intention and determination to stay in between the ships to prevent the Nisshin Maru from refuelling.



## Greenpeace activist Jetske Nagtglas talks with Steve Erwood

Jetske recalls the incident: “Initially, we stayed close to the stern of the Oriental Bluebird. This would give us a quick way out and would keep us at a safe distance from the fenders. However, when I could see the two ships moving together at the bows, and the Nisshin Maru coming alongside us, I decided to drive further along the Bluebird. The water hoses and the eyes of the crews of both ships followed us in.”

“Behind us I could see a line being thrown across the sterns of the two ships. The same happened at the bows. The lines guided the two ships together – the space to manoeuvre was getting smaller. When there was no more space to turn the boat around, I knew my only way out would be ahead. Then I felt the boat stop in its track – I looked behind me and saw a thick steel cable running underneath the tube of the inflatable. It must have gotten stuck somewhere under the boat, and I could no longer manoeuvre.”

Jetske and her colleague Heath tried to push the cable out from under their boat, but with the continuous spray of water coming from the Japanese ships it was difficult to see anything. Finally, the Nisshin Maru moved away, slacking the cable (it snapped free), and giving Jetske space to manoeuvre. Unable to stay between the ships without becoming entangled in the cables again, Jetske stayed in front of the fenders and blocked the ships at their bows. This slowed them down for a time, but at some point Jetske had to admit there was nothing more she could do. She admits to feeling disappointed, but at no point did she think either of the Japanese crews would purposely hurt them. “I can see how some people might think that what we did was too dangerous, but for Heath and myself, neither of us thought that way. In that situation, you focus on keeping everything safe. My main concern was that I did not make any mistakes – as the boat driver, I’m responsible for the crew in my boat.”

There are much more pleasant memories, though. In 2005, the Greenpeace team chanced upon a group of humpback whales. Jetske recalls how she dropped a hydrophone – a device allowing us to hear whales underwater – over the side of her boat. In the middle of the amazing stillness of the Antarctic, and with only the sound of the water lapping against the side of the boat, she could hear the sounds of the humpbacks communicating with each other. Then, they rose out of the water, swam around the boat for a while, and moved on. She was equally thrilled during the last expedition, when a group of around 50 humpbacks surfaced and swam around the Greenpeace boats. “At moments like this, you realise how privileged you are to be there, doing what you are doing, and how fortunate we are to have people who believe in what you’re doing. I know most people will never see a whale in their lifetime, and yet it really inspires me that people are prepared to give their hard-earned money to defend them.”

“People ask me, why does Japan continue whaling, and I find it a really difficult question to answer. Japan’s whaling for research reasons is unnecessary and unwanted. Most of the whales end up in deep freezers because there is no market for whale meat in Japan or anywhere else in the world. It’s such a simple campaign in so many ways – whaling is just plain wrong. You can’t get much simpler than that, yet still Japan continues its whaling. I have no idea why other than that the Japanese government sees it as their right – but that really isn’t a good enough answer for me. So, it’s important that Greenpeace continues to make strong statements against this, and since I have the skills as a boat driver, I have the opportunity to do something personally.”

I asked Jetske what she would be doing next. Naturally, she answers that she will continue to volunteer for Greenpeace to protect the environment for as long as she can. “But I hope I will not have to do it much longer for the whales – I hope the Whale Sanctuary in the Southern Ocean becomes a true whale sanctuary very soon.”



## Japanese Whaling in the Antarctic

In 1994, a sanctuary for whales was established in the Antarctic Ocean area, known as the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary. But since 1987, the Japanese government has conducted an annual whale hunt in the Sanctuary under the guise of “scientific” whaling.

Japan ended commercial whaling in 1987, following the imposition of a worldwide ban on the hunting of endangered species of whales by the IWC, but announced that it would catch 875 whales that same year for “research” purposes.

At the June 2005 IWC meeting, the Japanese government announced plans to add endangered fin and threatened humpback whales to the growing list of species hunted each year and to double its catch of minke whales.

In December of 2007, in the face of a public outcry and diplomatic pressure from the US and Australia in particular, the government announced a temporary back-down on plans to kill 50 humpbacks in the 2007-2008 season.



## The Whaling Fleet

The Nisshin Maru is the factory ship of the Fisheries Agency of Japan’s whaling fleet. Dead whales are dragged up the stern ramp for processing, and the meat then stored in the ship’s hold. Unwanted parts and blood are dumped over the side.

The Oriental Bluebird was originally the Japanese flagged Hiyo Maru, but in 1992, it was renamed and re-flagged to Panama, a well-known flag of convenience. The Oriental Bluebird serves as the whaling fleet’s re-fuelling, re-supply and cargo vessel. Its combination of tanker and cargo capacities makes it an unusual ship.

Both the Kaiko Maru and the Kyoshin Maru No2 are whale-counting ships although they also do some non-lethal research like photo-identification and biopsies. They work well away from the whale catchers to avoid whaling activities interfering with the validity of their whale counts.

The Catcher Boats – Kyo Maru 1, Yushin Maro 1 and Yushin Maro 2 - are fast, highly manoeuvrable, and armed with canons that fire grenade-tipped harpoons. They also have open crow’s nests from which three crew members watch for whales. Their role is to hunt down the whales, kill them, then bring them back to the Nisshin Maru.





# defending our oceans the next generation



**The plight of whales facing the harpoon gets people pretty heated up. People leading otherwise normal lives find themselves compelled to do things they may not have otherwise considered.**

Fundamental changes need to be made in the way our oceans are managed. This means that we must act to make sure that human activities are sustainable, in other words that they meet human needs of current and future generations without causing harm to the environment.

If we want fish tomorrow, we need marine reserves today. If we want whales tomorrow, we need marine reserves today. If we want to stop bottom trawling, we need marine reserves today. For healthy oceans - we need marine reserves today.

Greenpeace advocates the creation of a network of marine reserves, protecting 40% of the world's oceans, as the long-term solution to overfishing and the recovery of our overexploited oceans.

## Whale Sanctuaries and Whale Watching

Whale sanctuaries are places of refuge, off-limits to whaling, where whale populations can breed, feed and continue their slow recovery from years of exploitation. Sanctuaries offer critical opportunities to promote whale conservation and real, non-lethal scientific research.

Sanctuaries can also offer attractive economic benefits. They aid the development of whale watching, the only economic form of activity involving whales which is actually sustainable.

And we're not the only ones who like the idea - whale watching is a thriving industry, with more than 87 countries running whale watching operations, and generates US\$1 billion in revenue worldwide each year.

Recently, Greenpeace New Zealand received an email that caused quite a stir. It read:

*"My 7 year old Whale Defending daughter, Laura, has bullied me into driving her to Wellington, from Auckland, (7 hours) so she can stand outside the Japanese Embassy with a sign demanding that Whaling in the Southern Ocean stops. Her Granny is going to be standing next to her as well as her Mum and her big brother. It will be the smallest protest in history but the biggest in her life! We will be there from 1000 hours until 1100 hours on Saturday 16 February. If you have people in Wellington that you can email this to so they can join us I am sure Laura would appreciate it. For the record I have been a redneck all my life that cared not for the whales until she changed my mind. Keep up the good work."*

Unfortunately we didn't get the message in time to alert the Greenpeace supporters in Wellington but that didn't stop Laura. Their family protest went ahead anyway. Here's a report from Laura's dad Mark:

*"Well the whole family drove down from Auckland to Granny's on Friday and at 1000 hours on Saturday we could all be found outside the Japanese Embassy listening to our rabid 7 year old lead the chanting of "Whaling is wrong". The general feedback from passers by gave her more confidence and got Granny's militant juices flowing. Before long Granny, Mum, Auntie Jane, Cousin Izzy and Laura were doing their best to bring attention to what I now realise is a topic that most people feel strongly about. Bus drivers, truck drivers and a huge percentage of shoppers tooted their horns in support and I think in the smallest of ways awareness increased."*

*"Before leaving we taped our signs to the windows of the Embassy and enjoyed baiting the (very friendly) security guard who tore the signs off with a dramatic flourish. The old redneck in me enjoyed this part the most and I can see the fun that must be had in the Southern Ocean annoying the gumboots off the Japanese fisherman. In all seriousness it was a fantastic learning experience, a marvelous family bonding exercise and it is something I would definitely recommend to parents to do. It has opened up new dialogue around the dinner table about the morals and ethics of protesting per se, the responsibility of individuals in a collective environment and heaps of other cool things."*

Enough respect. What an effort — and what a family!

Laura has her own Whale Defender page on the Greenpeace website where she's already reached her fundraising goal of 150 Euros. Laura's story is amazing but it is not unprecedented. Just recently, a number of young people have gone to extraordinary lengths to have their voices heard in support of the whales.

Late last year, Sophie Wyness in the UK, together with her father, was arrested for chaining herself to the railings outside the Japanese Embassy in London.

After seeing a whaling feature in the Dominion Post, young Harry Evans from Napier - an eleven year old 'wildlife nut' - took it upon himself to start a protest of his own. He drew up a petition and took it to his Napier Central Primary School, encouraging his friends and their families to sign up. "All my mates were really helpful, which was awesome," said Harry. Harry reckons there should be as many whales as there are humans in this world and if the Japanese go whaling again next year he's going to step up to the plate again to stop them.



**The monthly feature from  
Greenpeace's unofficial  
historian, Rex Weyler**

In our ecology-conscious age, the worst polluters have switched from denial to greenspeak. Corporate publicity departments do not call this 'public relations' anymore; the new insider lingo is 'reputation management.' This means safeguarding corporate brand equity, not the earth or future generations.

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## people and places in memoriam



**Lyle Thurston**  
1937-2008

*By Rex Weyler*

Thurston, one of 12 crewmembers on the original Greenpeace campaign, died of pneumonia at the age of 70 in Victoria, BC, Canada, March 26, 2008. "Doc" Thurston - a medical doctor, patron of the arts, and lifetime environmental advocate - served as medic on the Phyllis Cormack in 1971, the first Greenpeace campaign, a protest against the US nuclear test in the Aleutian Islands.

Thurston first met fellow Greenpeace founder Bob Hunter in 1969, when Hunter wrote a newspaper column about Thurston's free medical services to Vancouver youth who had overdosed on drugs. Thurston would set up a medical tent at outdoor rock concerts, staffed with nurses and doctors. He became known in the community, and people would bring drug overdose cases to his office or home at any time of night or day. He closed his medical practice for two months in 1971 to join Hunter and the others on the first Greenpeace campaign.

Thurston, a serious environmental activist, also knew how to make protest fun. He became famous for hosting extraordinary parties, during which he would recruit volunteers for his public projects. He attracted many others to Greenpeace. Hunter once said of Thurston, "He always made new recruits feel welcome, and knew how to make protest fun. Thurston knew how to lift people's spirits."

During the 1971 campaign, Thurston's exuberance led to unexpected good fortune. While taking wheelhouse watch with Bob Hunter one night, Thurston brought his tape deck and played Beethoven and the Moody Blues through the night. Inadvertently, Thurston set the tape recorder near the ship's compass, throwing the compass needle off. Throughout the night, with Thurston conducting the music, Hunter unknowingly steered the ship 90 miles off course. What seemed at first to be an embarrassing mistake turned auspicious because the US Coast guard lost track of the Greenpeace ship and had to scramble a C-130 Hercules aircraft to find it.

Thurston was a co-founder of Greenpeace International in 1979, and he encouraged others to set aside the original legal structure and adopt a new international Board of Directors. He lived his life with a sense of duty to serve others, and with a sense of joy that roused others. He is survived by his mother and missed by his many friends and colleagues.



**Hans Monker**  
1962-2008

*By Andrew Davies, Greenpeace International*

You would never pick out Hans in a bar as a hero. He just didn't have the look. But he went places most people wouldn't dare go, to do work beyond most of us - for Greenpeace, Médecins Sans Frontières and other groups.

He was born in the Netherlands, travelled most of the world (from the Amazon to Antarctica) and died in Vietnam - where he lived with his wife.

Recently, Hans checked into the hospital with pneumonia. He responded well to treatment, and checked out several days later - eager to get back to work on a Greenpeace project. Today, he collapsed and passed away at a hotel breakfast table.

Hans was a behind the scenes person. Not one for the spotlight. He had strong convictions though, and when pressed would talk about them. Here's his crew profile from our first ship tour together - a voyage to defend whales in the Southern Ocean:

*It is important for me to participate in this campaign - for a long time millions of people all over the world have been united in voicing that whaling is just not on - we have a responsibility to make sure that we preserve whales, not kill them.*

*One of mankind's greatest gifts is the one of creation - we have the ability to create both beautiful as well as destructive things. Another gift given to mankind is freedom. We are capable of choosing to destroy or protect the earth.*

*Creativity and freedom are not for free - we also have the responsibility to use our gifts in a good way, that is: to make things beautiful, then we can enjoy them together, in freedom. My personal goal to be with Greenpeace is to be part of a group of people that gives others food for thought.*





## people and places daniel beltrá

Daniel explains the images in his own words, and reveals what connects these two very different places on the Earth...



Daniel Beltrá,  
Greenpeace Photographer

## Greenpeace images win Pictures of the Year International Award

From the 'Shock' of Amazonian rainforest destruction to the 'Awe' of the icescapes found in the Ross Sea: award-winning images taken by Greenpeace freelance photographer Daniel Beltrá. Working with Greenpeace for almost 20 years now, Daniel received the Global Vision Award from Picture of the Year International, one of the biggest photo contests in the world.

**"I was passionate about nature since I was a kid, so specialising in this kind of photography really put both things together for me... I feel lucky being able to do this."**

"Probably one of my favourites. The juxtaposition of all the trees that are completely cut and burned on the ground, then the pristine rainforest that's getting eaten, little by little, by the fires."

# shock and awe

"Normally, blue ice is formed under pressure by a lot of ice being piled up with a glacier on top of it...removing all the air bubbles from the ice and that's why it has that deep blue colour, which is stunning.."



"This tabular iceberg gives a nice perspective of how beautiful it can be on a sunny day down there... some of these pieces of ice can be floating years and years on the ocean, it's impressive to see."



"Pastures being burned, that's another thing that happens a lot in the farms. Once the farms have been cleared and they set cattle there, they regularly set fire to the grass."





"Last year I joined the Greenpeace trip to the Southern Ocean to protest the Japanese whaling fleet. The whaling stopped because the Japanese fleet had a fire on their ship, and so I ended up documenting lots of the ice and the icebergs in the Ross Sea. They are stunning images but it makes me feel like I'm documenting something that's little by little disappearing."



**"At the end of the day, even if the images are very different, they are all linked by something very important – the human presence and the human acts; what man is doing in the Amazon right now is really having a strong influence on what's happening in the Antarctic and the Arctic."**

“During the burning season farmers clear large areas for soy farming or cattle breeding.”



“Brazilian nut trees, the castanheiras... they’re not cutting these because it’s forbidden by law, but they’re burning everything around... once the fire is extinguished, if the trees are dead they can cut them... it’s like a loophole in the law..”





**“We’re all in this together – I don’t believe there’s a left or right, or here or there... no, this is our house! The human species is the only animal that we know that destroys – with conscience – their environment, and we need to change that!”**



“The biodiversity of the rainforest is stunning. Some places can have up to 300 different species of trees per hectare. Of course, it’s an important shot to remind us a bit where we are and what we’re trying to protect.”



“An aerial view in the Brazilian Amazon... this image shows a gold-mining camp, and there’s lots of these camps scattered in the middle of the rainforest.”

“We’ve lost 17% of the surface of the Amazon already. Scientists predict that if we lose 40 or 50% of that surface, the rainforest will not be able to regenerate itself. It’s a process that we really need to stop, and this is an obligation on all of us. Of Brazilians, the Brazilian government, and of the international community. And I think as consumers we have an obligation to know and to be aware of what we are using and where it comes from – and what our choices are provoking on our planet and what the consequences are of what we are doing.”



“... large sections of forest are set alight by farmers to be cleared for cattle breeding and agriculture”





“What they call a pinnacle iceberg... ice has all these incredible colours and different shapes and forms. Ice is evolving constantly... the iceberg sometimes rotates and breaks, and it's really in constant motion.”



**“It gives a bigger purpose to the photography I do. I feel much more empowered by working on this issue, and I want people to be aware, and I want people to act, and governments to react, to this!”**



“A very interesting perspective on a tabular iceberg. I asked Huey, our pilot, to take us quite high, and from above we can see the size of the ice beneath the surface..”





"This is as dark as it was getting. The sun goes very low on the horizon, we get this warm light... it's quite an intriguing setting."



"An absolutely gorgeous iceberg, also surrounded by pack ice. This iceberg even collapsed a bit later... we heard a big noise; that cave that's on the left of the iceberg – completely broken; collapsed! "

It's hard to do Daniel's images justice here, but you can view the full set of photographs, in all their glory, in our special presentation and interview on the 'Photos, Audio & Video' section of the Greenpeace website.

# people and places behind the lens

In order to find out a little more about the man behind the camera, we invited Daniel to answer a selection of twelve questions, randomly plucked from the Quarterly's cookie jar...

## When and where were you born?

Madrid, Spain – December 1964.

## What moment in your life do you think shaped your direction in life?

When I was 13 years old, Santa bought me a new camera with a couple of lenses and I was hooked. Since I was young, I always admired Greenpeace activists protesting whale and seal hunting and even became a member of Greenpeace France because, at that time, Spain did not have an office. Movies like "Under Fire", "A Year of Living Dangerously" and "Missing" inspired me to become a photo-journalist. I wanted to use my camera to tell important stories.

## When did you first hear about Greenpeace and how did you first become involved?

I was 18 years old when I went on a train/backpacking trip, and in Hamburg, Germany, I saw the Greenpeace ship Moby Dick at a dock. I thought that the crew seemed a lot like me, so I realised that I could do something similar myself.

## What Greenpeace campaign moves you the most?

This is a bit like having to choose your favourite child – but to name a couple, I think that the Forest and Climate Campaigns are among my favourites.

## What's been your biggest highlight working with Greenpeace?

The fact that I've been able to see and experience so much of the world and that with my work I can have an impact on it.

## What's been your toughest assignment for Greenpeace?

Contrary to what you may think, I like working in extreme environments, despite the hardships! However, probably one of the toughest assignments I had was 57 days in the furious Southern Ocean, looking for pirate fishermen (like a needle in a haystack) without success. This work demands a lot of patience and dedication. People tend to focus on the excitement and the shots produced without considering the difficulty that's involved in producing it.

## What's been your biggest regret in Greenpeace work?

There are times when campaign priorities are not the priorities of a photographer – for example, when we spent two weeks sitting next to a disabled Japanese whaling ship while half-an-hour away sat one of the largest Emperor penguin colonies in the world. I never managed to make it there!

## What is your idea of a perfect evening?

Camping out under the stars in the wilderness with my wife.

## What piece of music best describes you?

Back to my dear Brazil – I really relate to samba and bossa nova

## Who – dead, living, real or imaginary – would be your ideal dinner guest?

His Holiness the Dalai Lama. I had a very brief opportunity to meet him some years ago and I found him to be a fascinating character.

## What everyday object could you simply not do without?

My camera!

## What are you looking forward to doing next?

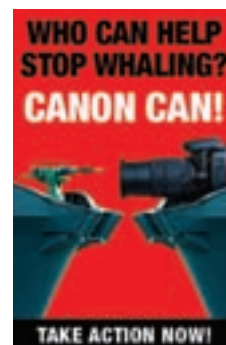
I want to highlight the link between forest destruction and global warming. There's still a lot to do to expose the terrible loss of biodiversity that the Amazon is suffering, but I'd also like to work in other primeval forests around the world.

## Who can help stop whaling? Canon can!

Canon is the world's number one digital camera company, and a major sponsor of wildlife initiatives, environmental groups, and efforts to save endangered species. A company that attracts support to its brand by associating itself with environmental issues ought to oppose lethal research whaling in the Southern Ocean. Fujio Mitarai, the CEO of Canon Japan is also Head of the Japanese Business Federation, the highest position to which a CEO can aspire in the Japanese business world and it means having the ear of the Prime Minister. His voice could help put an end to a decades-old scientific hoax and subsidy scandal, and add weight to Canon's claims to environmental concern by actually saving the whales that advertise Canon cameras.

More than 138,000 people have joined our campaign to have Mr. Mitarai and Canon live up to the company's reputation as a defender of wildlife by condemning the Japanese "lethal whale research program." You can add your voice – visit [www.greenpeace.org/canon-can-save-whales](http://www.greenpeace.org/canon-can-save-whales) and send a letter to Canon!

Daniel Beltrá: "I've been working with Canon cameras since 1992. I've relied on them in the most remote locations in the harshest conditions. They've never let me down. I hope Canon doesn't let us down, and speaks out against whaling!"





# catalysing an energy [r]evolution

## Greenwash can't hide the car industry's true colours!

One of the biggest events in the car industry's calendar, the Geneva Car Show, held in March 2008, was awash with companies talking green and talking 'climate control'. When Greenpeace looked under the bonnet of the of the industry PR green machine it found the same old engine of climate destruction.

Our analysis revealed that the average auto on display pumped out an excessive 201 grams of CO<sub>2</sub> per kilometer - forty grams greater than the current 160g average for cars on the road, and well above a 12- year old broken promise from the industry to get down to 140g.

BMW lined its stand with diesel cars, each with their emissions levels emblazoned on the side. Fiat dressed its stand in foliage. For visitors to the show it was an impressive, even overwhelming display of green marketing. But, behind the hype and foliage, the industry's true colours could still be found.

Thirty Greenpeace activists who disrupted the proceedings where distinctly unimpressed. Surrounding select models they were there to challenge the industry to answer the question: "What is a good car?"

At present, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from road transport and aviation are growing twice as fast as overall CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. It has been estimated that by 2050, left unchecked, emissions from transport could account for between 30 and 50 percent of total global greenhouse gas emissions.

At the Geneva show Renault unveiled cars with average emissions of 186 grams, BMW's came in with an average of 187 grams, and Volkswagen racked up an astonishing 197 grams thanks to its high performance Passats and Tiguan.

If these are the cars the industry thinks we'll be driving in the next few years, then it's clear it's not serious about tackling climate change. Only legislation can put the brakes on the car industry's reckless drive to ever higher emissions.

Greenpeace is calling on the EU to impose a fleet wide average fuel efficiency standard of 120g CO<sub>2</sub> per km by 2012, and to reduce this to 80g by 2020. Since car makers have failed to take the lead in meeting this challenge, governments must act to bring about these changes.



Activists at the Geneva car show pose the question, "What makes a good car?"

**"For a century, the industry has sold us a dream of faster, bigger, heavier cars. The climate crisis means the new century requires a new definition of what makes a good car."**

Helen Perivier  
Greenpeace International  
Climate Campaigner

To highlight just how the industry has been confusing car buyers and politicians alike we've launched our 'Good Car' website, at [www.greenpeace.org/goodcar](http://www.greenpeace.org/goodcar). We're asking you to start by picking out the worst car for the climate on display at the Geneva car show - and to help you we've narrowed the field to a choice of five. Will you pick the petrol hungry Toyota SUV or the little VW Golf that is sold in huge numbers but isn't as fuel efficient as it could be? Working out what makes a good car is a difficult business. Take a look at all five models, visit our website and cast your vote!



**BMW 135i**

BMW - great engineers, so when making a small car they could have gone for something that set standards. Instead they built a small car that emits 220g of CO<sub>2</sub> every kilometre, that's more than some SUVs. Of course, because this car includes BMW's Efficient Dynamics technology, they're still happy to market it as green. Sheer driving greenwash!



**Renault Clio 2.0**

Featuring technology 'straight from Formula 1' this car has a petrol consumption to match. It's what's known as a halo brand, built to make customers think the average Clio is just as sporty - a trick car manufacturers also pull with their green models. Do you really need Formula 1 performance to take the kids to school then drive to work?



**Toyota Land Cruiser 4.0 V6 Executive**

Forget about the Prius, the cars Toyota really sell are SUVs. This Land Cruiser is typical - designed for off-road use, sold for in-town shopping expeditions. Bigger, heavier, and more powerful than its predecessor the J12, with fuel consumption of a pathetic 10km / litre. Goal Zero Emissions?

Not anytime soon!



**Volvo 70F 2.0 Kinetic**

It can run on a mixture of 85% biofuels and 15% petrol. Run it on petrol, it's a petrol-hungry heavyweight high-carbon car. Run it on biofuels and it's still the same: biofuels don't contribute to reductions in greenhouse gas due to the emissions caused during production. Sustainable biofuels are more likely to be found in stationary power generation.



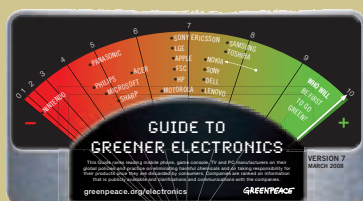
**VW Golf Plus Comfortline 1.4**

Some Golfs come with supercharged petrol engines; better performance and less fuel consumption - a good thing for everyone. While this could save money at the pump, it's not standard in new Golfs, and isn't in this one. Multiply missed opportunity by Golfs sold in Europe and you see why this little car might be worse than you think.

# creating a toxic free future

# village people

## Switch On to Green Electronics!



Here are just a few easy steps you can take towards helping us green the electronics industry

Check our "Greenpeace Guide to Electronics" regularly – it's available on the [www.greenpeace.org](http://www.greenpeace.org) website, and is updated every three months. Use the Guide to identify the makers of greener

models available for purchase and to choose only those manufacturers consistent in their efforts to green their products and who offer free take-back globally.

If you're disappointed with your favourite brand's environmental performance, let them know! And, when your device becomes obsolete, return it to the manufacturers for them to ensure sound waste management – if you face a refusal, make a complaint and let us know what kind of response you receive!

Talk to your friends and relatives about the dangers of toxic chemicals in electronic devices and the growing problem of e-waste – the more people who share your concerns, the more people will demand that producers live up to their responsibilities!

Electronic Devices - TVs, computers, mobile phones, games consoles - are a complex mixture of several hundred materials, many of which can contain hazardous chemical substances, such as heavy metals, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic and brominated flame retardants (BFRs).

Recycling electronic devices is one way of reducing the environmental hazards associated with early production stages, but if not reused either as whole equipment or as components, obsolete e-products are treated to reclaim valuable metals - with potential exposure to metal fumes to workers and residents of recycling areas - and sometimes to recycle the plastics, when dioxins can form from smelting PVC-coated cables or BFR-treated plastics.

This clearly shows how choices made during the design of products determine the safety of waste management. Our campaign focuses on challenging electronics manufacturers to take responsibility for the entire lifecycle of their products - from production, through manufacture and to the very end of their products' lives through ultimate disposal. We want them to clean up their products by eliminating hazardous substances and replacing harmful ingredients through safer alternatives or design changes while producing energy efficient products.

Casey Harrell of Greenpeace International's Toxics Team talks about their recent trip to CeBIT, the world's largest computer exposition, in our search for green electronics – and whether its promise of a "Green IT Village" lived up to expectations!







Casey Harrell,  
Greenpeace International  
Toxics Campaigner

**This March, Greenpeace's Toxic Team travelled to Hanover, Germany, for CeBIT, site of the world's largest computer expo. We've attended CeBIT in the past, and been vastly disappointed by the lack of green products. However, "Green IT" has become a fashionable phrase in tech circles, in part as a result of our campaign work, and CeBIT was no different, making a big deal about its green makeover.**

Given the emphasis on green tech at this year's CeBIT, we saw a great opportunity to find out how much of this buzz was translating into real action and how much was just talk and PR spin. We aimed to cut through the corporate greenspeak and determine which electronics products were really becoming greener. We wanted to assess which companies and products were at the cutting edge of environmental innovation by highlighting the leaders and showing up any superficial green claims.

CeBIT's green focus centred around the "Green IT village". We'd expected, or at least hoped for, an entire hall filled with green IT solutions, such as open source toxics-free design tips, or information about the problems with e-waste and recycling. Unfortunately, the Green IT village wasn't much more than an information booth with fluff and little substance that focused on modest gains around energy-efficiency only. Such a letdown, but reaffirming that our work and presence at CeBIT was crucial!

Rather than simply react and respond to industry leaders' greenwashing efforts, we went on the offensive, using Day 2 of the week-long show to release our latest report, Searching for Green Electronics. Last year, we requested industry leaders to submit their

greenest products for analysis; in response, we received 37 products ranging from mobile phones through PDAs to desktop and laptop computers. These 37 products were awarded points against green design criteria including substitution of hazardous chemical substances, energy efficiency and 'recyclability'.

Not one product was even close to being truly green. While certain products focused on improved energy efficiency, they lagged behind in the elimination of toxic chemicals such as PVC and brominated flame retardants (BFRs). Similarly, products that excelled in designing out those toxic chemicals didn't possess good policies on product lifecycle - a product's warranty, upgradeability and recyclability. However, our analysis has found that by combining the greenest features from all the products, a much greener product is already possible to produce.

New products have come to market since the conclusion of our product testing near the end of 2007, and they showed green improvements over anything else currently for sale, and we highlighted them during the

remainder of our time in Hanover. The Nokia Evolve mobile phone and the Lenovo x300 notebook have raised the bar much higher on energy efficiency gains, while the Apple MacBook Air is now leading the way on chemical design in notebook computers; a key sign that our previous campaign is now moving them in the direction of being an industry leader rather than a laggard.

Since CeBIT, we've released our latest quarterly company ranking guide. While manufacturers still have a long way to go to walk their increasingly green talk, more and more are now taking the environmental impacts of their products seriously, and as we continue to push, we're seeing improvements within the industry in months, not years. We're more convinced than ever that if manufacturers take a truly comprehensive approach to their products, consumers will soon be able to buy truly green electronics!

Greenpeace International's  
Toxics Team at CeBIT.





# news from around the world

## CANADA



We've launched a new website to ensure 'good wood' is used to build the villages and venues of the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver. GoodWoodWatch.ca will track use of environmentally and sustainable FSC-certified wood. In its bid to hold the Games, Vancouver 2010 committed that new buildings and infrastructure required for the Games will be a showcase of the best in green building design and construction techniques – and we're holding them to that promise!

## THE NETHERLANDS



## INTERNATIONAL



Our activists have highlighted this growing problem of genetic contamination from genetically-modified (GM) crops by protesting shipments of illegal GM-rice varieties entering Europe from the US. In the port of Rotterdam, for example, illegal GM rice strains were detected by Dutch authorities in shipments of US rice supposedly declared GM-free when leaving the US. Meanwhile, a scandal broke in Kenya as environmental and farmers organisations confronted the government and US seed giant Pioneer Hi-Bred with evidence of GM-contaminated maize seed in their country. The GM Contamination Register Report 2007, available from the Greenpeace website, details 39 new instances of GM contamination in 23 countries over the past year involving staple crops such as rice and maize, but also including soya, cotton, canola, papaya and fish.

## GERMANY

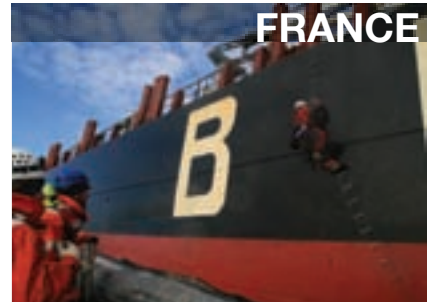


## AUSTRALIA



A shipping container filled with sawn timber from an eco-forestry project in Lake Murray, Papua New Guinea, arrived in Sydney in February 2008. As part of the eco-forestry project, we teamed up with local people and set up the Global Forest Rescue Station on the shore of Lake Murray in 2006. The rescue station was used as the base for surveying the surrounding forest to determine traditional clan boundaries, and training for the local communities in land and business management, marketing and timber milling. Celebrating the arrival of the first shipment of taun, rosewood and red cedar to Australia, Lake Murray landowner Sep Galeva said that, while it had taken his people a lot of hard work over the last few years to get the timber exported, this was just the first of many containers to come.

## FRANCE



## NEW ZEALAND



Greenpeace highlighted the contribution made by New Zealand to climate change when it undertook a coal shipment action in the Port of Lyttleton in March. During the three-and-a-half hour activity, the Rainbow Warrior blocked a shipment of coal from leaving the port by anchoring in its path. Three Greenpeace activists boarded the ship and attached themselves to the hull. Greenpeace called on the government to get serious on climate change, including putting a cap on coal exports, halting the expansion of coal mining and strengthening the emissions trading scheme so it discourages the burning of coal in New Zealand.

## INDIA



## UNITED KINGDOM



Four Greenpeace activists climbed on top of a plane at Heathrow and wrapped a banner around its tailfin announcing that "we're in the middle of a climate emergency". 100,000 flights a year go between Heathrow and destinations easily reachable by train. Looking at the price of train travel in Britain it's understandable that some people are still choosing to fly. If the £9 billion tax subsidies the aviation industry receives to make flying cheaper and airports bigger were spent on making trains cheaper and better, we could reduce the environmental impact of Heathrow instead of vastly increasing it.

## ROMANIA





German power company E.ON plans to build a new coal-fired power station, with another four also planned by other utilities. In March, Greenpeace won an injunction halting the construction from going ahead because E.ON does not have an operating licence for the plant, only a construction permit. Our lawsuit secures a window of opportunity to prevent the construction from going ahead. Seizing the opportunity, while E.ON sought to improve its image by sponsoring "national tree day", around 100 Greenpeace activists celebrated the event by planting thousands of trees on the proposed site of the company's new power plant.

Three new coal-fired power plants proposed by Vattenfall would pump out some 18.2 million tonnes of carbon per year. Greenpeace led the fight to stop them – coal-power stations should go the way of the dinosaurs, and we made this point by delivering a 5-metre tall dinosaur and three tonnes of coal to Vattenfall's headquarters.

Activists boarded a cargo ship entering the port of Caen. The ship was loaded with timber sourced from companies with links to illegal logging operations in the Amazon. Our teams in Brazil and Europe put months of surveillance and research into investigating the companies behind the shipment, and called them out in public. The French government has promised as a result to support new European Union-wide laws regulating timber imports when it takes over the EU presidency in July.

During a cricket match played by movie stars, 40 Greenpeace volunteers called on thousands to act against climate change, holding up placards reading 'Climate Change has No Boundaries'. The commentators decided to join the drive, and started talking about the threat of global warming and things citizens could do to fight it.

In February, as French President Nicolas Sarkozy visited Bucharest, Romanian Greenpeace activists hung a banner on the Arcul de Triumf, a copy of the famous French monument in Paris, urging the Romanian government to ban the growing of GM maize. In an historic move, the Romanian Government announced in March that it will ban GM maize and embrace organic agriculture. The move is particularly significant as GM maize is the only commercially cultivated GM crop permitted in Europe.

## Dear Supporter

We would love to have your feedback about the new-look Quarterly. We want to be sure that we are giving our supporters what they want and we would really value your comments on the following questions:

- Do you think the Quarterly is too long/ too short?
- Is it easy to read?
- Do you like the style of the Quarterly?
- Does it provide enough information on what you can do to help Greenpeace campaigns?
- Do you feel that you have a connection with Greenpeace or are we too impersonal?
- What would you like to see in future editions of the Quarterly?
- Any other comments.

You don't have to stick to the questions - if you would prefer just to give your personal feedback that is fine. Your comments would really help us to make the Quarterly better and to give our readers what they want. At the same time, please tell us a little about yourself, too - how old you are, what your other interests are or anything else you would like to add.

You can send an email directly to either one of us at the following addresses:

[karen.gallagher@greenpeace.org](mailto:karen.gallagher@greenpeace.org)

[steve.erwood@greenpeace.org](mailto:steve.erwood@greenpeace.org)

For those of you who would prefer to give your feedback by post, then please use the following address:



The Quarterly,  
Karen Gallagher / Steve Erwood  
Greenpeace International,  
Ottho Heldringstraat 5,  
1066AZ Amsterdam,  
The Netherlands.

Thank you very much for your help.

Best wishes, *Karen* and *Steve*

## In the next issue...

Are you a "green" consumer? Even if your intentions are good, your "Earth-friendly" soap and organic ice cream may be driving species to extinction and heating up the planet, especially if these products contain palm oil.

Palm oil is a cheap vegetable oil used in products such as lipstick, soap, detergents, dry soups, ice cream and increasingly for so-called 'biofuels'. Global demand for palm oil is booming, and to meet this demand, industrial agriculture giants clear vast swaths of Paradise Forests in Southeast Asia to create palm oil plantations. This deforestation results in habitat loss, harm to local people species extinction, and global warming.

Find out more about palm oil's links to climate change in the next Quarterly, and what Greenpeace is doing to get the industry to clean up its act.

## Save Energy in Your Home!

Chase the 'power thieves' out of your house! A lot of household appliances consume much more energy than necessary – even when they are switched off. You can change all that with a combination of wise purchase decisions and a few simple tricks – and both your household accounts and your climate account will look a lot healthier.



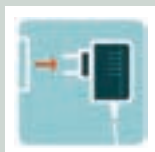
Buy the most energy-efficient products. Look for the ones with the energy-saving labels – and check what they actually mean! New appliances should either have an "Off" switch that cuts them off from the power source completely, or consume not more than 1 watt in standby mode.



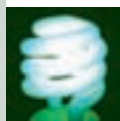
Do your PC a favour and let it get some sleep! Switch to "idle" as soon as you stop working with it – it has a very low power consumption in that state. Unplug it from the power source when you switch it off. By the way: flat screens and notebooks are very energy efficient!



Put a stop to standby losses! Hi-fis, TV sets, video recorders, PCs and all the accessories that come with them still keep on consuming electricity even when in standby mode. The cost to an average household can be anything up to \$100 per year. So: either pull out the plugs or use a multi-socket power strip with its own power cut-out.



Don't leave chargers and transformers plugged in. They keep on consuming electricity even when they are not in use. In many cases, but not always, you can tell this by feeling how warm they are. So, unplug the chargers for your mobile phones, MP3 players and digital cameras, and the transformers for your halogen lamps and household appliances.



# the energy [r]evolution is a climate solution

## Banning the Bulb! Steps towards an Energy [R]evolution!

**Consider this: A simple switch to energy saving bulbs in the EU alone, would save 20 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, equal to shutting down 25 medium-size dirty coal power plants; and this is before we consider the efficiency of other household products, or even cars!**

By burning fossil fuels for energy, we're altering our atmosphere - causing climate change. Every tonne of carbon dioxide pumped into the atmosphere, every coal burning power plant built and every energy wasting lightbulb installed makes it harder for us to avert catastrophic climate change. Each one is one more thing we'll need to undo. Better to do it right the first time.

Use an energy saving CFL - they cut power consumption by as much as 80% (but remember, CFLs contain mercury and should not be disposed of in normal domestic waste). And remember - lights out in rooms that are not being used!



## Ireland announces plans to ban energy-wasting lightbulbs

The Irish Government announced in early December 2007 what will be in effect the EU's first ban on energy-wasting incandescent lightbulbs. During 2007, a number of EU countries talked about similar bans, but Ireland is the first to act.

The UK has preferred to leave the question to retailers, seeking voluntary agreements to take wasteful incandescent bulbs off the shelves by 2011. In November 2007, French President Sarkozy declared his support for a 2010 national ban but concrete proposals have not yet been published. The Dutch Environment Minister Cramer, a former Philips employee, announced initial support for a 2011 incandescent lightbulb phase-out, but then reversed her opinion. Cramer now supports the manufacturers' call for a prolonged phase out lasting until 2019.

## It's not only about changing lightbulbs!

Specifically, it's not just about your lightbulbs. Changing your lightbulbs is just an easy way to get started. We're asking you to start with lightbulbs simply because they are so wasteful, and better alternatives are so easy to install.

## < See our tips for other ways of saving energy in your home!

**Read more about the Greenpeace Energy Efficiency campaign and related cyberactions at [www.greenpeace.org](http://www.greenpeace.org)**

Countries around the world that have banned incandescent lightbulbs, announced a ban, or are considering a ban:

- Ireland by early 2009
- Australia, Argentina and Italy by 2010
- France by 2010 (but no further details)
- UK by 2011 via voluntary retailer agreements
- Netherlands by 2011 voluntarily
- Canada by 2012
- China in 2017
- Cuba and Venezuela providing free compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs)
- Brazil subsidises CFLs



# take action things you can do NOW!



## A Picture Worth a Thousand Whales!

You read on page 16 about Greenpeace's call to Canon to help save the whales. Here's something else you can do – can you create a picture that's worth a thousand whales and get the chance to win some cool Greenpeace stuff at the same time? We're inviting Canon customers and whale defenders to enter a new competition!

We're looking for images that will encourage the CEO of Canon, Mr. Mitarai, to speak out against whaling in the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary and live up to his company's reputation as a wildlife defender. We'll also be exhibiting a selection of the best entries at this year's International Whaling Commission meeting, to be held in Chile in June.

Find out how to enter at [www.greenpeace.org](http://www.greenpeace.org)

< Just one of the entries received so far, from Commerciante di Maiali

## Good Cars

If you own a car: travel by public transport when possible and drive efficiently when you need to use a car. Cars become less fuel efficient when driven too fast. Avoiding sharp acceleration and braking also reduces your fuel consumption.

If you're buying a car: consider carefully if you really need it! There are now many alternatives, including shared ownership of cars. If you do need a car, aim to buy the most fuel efficient car that meets your needs. You can find the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of each car model in the technical specifications – car manufacturers have to provide you this information! You can compare the carbon emission of cars model by model to find the most efficient one. And be sure to tell your car salesman about the role your environmental concerns played in your decision!

Make your voice heard: Greenpeace will be campaigning to ensure the EU adopts the laws needed to bring the car industry to account. In the coming months, there will be plenty of opportunities for you to make your voice heard. Keep up to date with our Good Car campaign at [www.greenpeace.org](http://www.greenpeace.org).

## Stop GMOs: Send a Postcard of Support

Express your concerns about the spread of GM crops and the plans of the biotech industry. European Commissioner for the Environment Stavros Dimas needs support right now as he stands up for life, biodiversity, health, beauty of nature – and against reckless industry giants aiming for nothing else than control of the world's food and biodiversity. Support and call on Mr. Dimas to ensure the utmost protection against the dangers of GMOs and to continue refusing authorisation for GM maize!

Send Mr. Dimas a beautiful picture you took yourself, or a postcard you bought showing somebody or something important to your life.

Send your card of support to:

Mr Stavros Dimas  
Commissioner for the Environment  
European Commission  
Rue de la Loi 200  
1040 Brussels  
Belgium

It's so rare to send real hand-written postcards these days, every single one makes an impression!

PS. Got a scanner or a digital camera? Send us a copy of your postcard and we'll include it on our website to encourage others!

## Tell us your ideas

Got an idea for other things you or your fellow Greenpeace supporters can do to help? You can write or drop an email to us at [supporter.services@int.greenpeace.org](mailto:supporter.services@int.greenpeace.org), or at the addresses given on page 15.

Visit [www.greenpeace.org](http://www.greenpeace.org) for more advice and tips, more actions you can take to help improve our environment today, and to see what others have been doing!

## Forest-friendly paper-buying

Help take the pressure off the world's ancient forests when buying paper:

- buy recycled paper with a high post-consumer waste content;
- buy FSC-certified paper to ensure that the fibre comes from forests that are sustainably managed;
- buy tree-free paper made from agricultural residue (cotton, hemp, flax, etc.);
- any combination of the above!

Remember! When it comes to buying paper, 'recyclable' does not mean that much, since almost all paper is recyclable – so, it is important to look for the 'recycled' symbol to encourage manufacturers to close the loop!

Always keep in mind the recycler's mantra: reduce, reuse, recycle. If you stick with these three steps, you're doing good by the forests!

**Reduce:** use an erasable note board instead of paper notes; use cloth bags or boxes for lunches rather than paper bags; buy products that come without boxes or excess packaging; place a 'NO JUNK MAIL' sticker on your letterbox; send holiday greetings and other messages over the Internet (you can pre-program the receipt date); take advantage of libraries!

**Reuse:** reuse large and/or padded envelopes and boxes for mailings – it saves money and shows you care; reuse computer paper that's been printed on one side as scrap paper!

**Recycle:** recycle old phone books and directories; buy unbleached, recycled paper products in bulk (to reduce the amount of packaging you get with it); recycle old newspapers and magazines – including this one when you're finished with it!

I would like to  
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to help Greenpeace  
campaigns.

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EMAIL:

I ENCLOSE A CHEQUE: ☐

PLEASE CHARGE MY: ☐



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1066 AZ Amsterdam,  
The Netherlands**

thanks  
for your support



Quarterly, May 2008

**Editors:** Steve Erwood, Karen Gallagher

**Contributors:** Casey Harrell, Rex Weyler, Andrew Davies

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that acts to change attitudes  
and behaviour, to protect and  
conserve the environment and to  
promote peace.**

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